THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

"OUR only General," Lord Wolseley, is nothing if not singular. Instead of following the usual practice he has, it is said, by the Military correspondent of the *Englishman*, "declined to pay Garter and Ulster Kings-at-Arms fees, amounting to nearly £1,000, upon being raised to and in the Peerage, and upon being made a Knight of St. Patrick." The reason he puts forward for the refusal is, however, a sound one. "He maintains that the Government ought to defray all charges, otherwise the more honours a grateful Sovereign heaps upon a poor officer, the nearer he is to being ruined." The correspondent states that "General Wolseley is not the first officer who has objected to pay these fees. The Heralds, however, had their revenge, for they declined to register the title or arms in their college. This occurred to a General in the Bombay army, who when knighted by Her Majesty, declined to pay the Herald's fees. His name consequently never appeared among the official list of Knights, and after some years many people doubted if the gallant officer had ever received that honour at all. It caused great annoyance to his widow and children." In India we have no Heralds, but the Government take their place and under the name of Nuzzer take Rs. 1200 for a "Rai Bahadurship, Rs. 1800 for a Rajaship, Rs. 3100 for a Maharajaship, and so on. It is alleged that the money taken covers the cost of the Khilats given. The theory of the Khilat, however, is reward for services rendered, and to make one pay for it is rather awkward.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs that Russia is sending large forces across the Caspian to the Tekke country, and is also reinforcing her troops in Asia Minor. It is suspected that she has some design against Persian Sarakhs. The story is not quite an improbable one, considering the strained relations that have lately existed between the Czar and the Shah. The recent Russo-Persian conflict on the frontier points to the same direction.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE almost completed for the transfer of the Central Executive of the National League from Ireland to England, in view of what the party believes, the strong likelihood of the organization being proclaimed. The attitude of the late Government was anything, but friendly to the League, which was all the more reason why the party probably was bent upon the transfer. The attitude of the present Government, though not yet fully made public, may be considerably modified by corciliatory measures like those incontemplation. The leaders of the League evidently do not endorse the time-honored maxim that discretion is the better part of valour.

Mr. Stead has been released, and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome in Exeter Hall. It is reported that a quarter million of money is being raised to found a morning paper with him as Editor. Mr. Stead has, therefore, been no looser by his unhappy incarceration and here is good promise of his loss of the editorial chair of the *Daily News*, on Mr. Lucy's being appointed in Mr. Hill's place, being more than made good. A purse has been presented to the martyr of morality to which 27,000 women contributed each a penny. No wonder that England should have plenty of public men and martyrs, where public services and martyrdom are so thoroughly recognised and appreciated and so well rewarded. How different alas, in India (!) There is a rumour in London of another Liberal morning paper being started under the editorship of the gentleman who coached the *Daily News* for the last 16 years. Some influential friends of his consider that he was not well treated by the proprietors of that journal, and they suspect, too, that some other beason than that which has been assigned, lay in the rackground.

TERRIBLE NEW comes from Rajputana. A correspondent telegraphs from Beawur, Rajpootana under aate 10th instant:—"The native Press (cotton) on fire. About 50 people burnt to death, many others ddngerously injured. Scene appalling."

THE cost of the railway between Suakin and [illegible]ber is officially estimated at £865, 369.

A TREMENDOUS cyclone raged on the Atlantic coast, with Boston as a centre, on New Year's night. A schooner was burned by lightning, sixty vessels were wrecked, but, owing to the exertions of the life-saving service, not more than twenty lives were lost.

THE subordinate courts of the N. W. Provinces are to be subjected to inspection by the Judges of the High Court. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight will be the first inquisitors. The practice is a wholesome one, and has much to recommend it. Mr. Justice Prinsep of the Calcutta High Court was on a similar visitation some time ago.

TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

UNLIKE Justice Parker of the Madras High Court Bench, who holds that the sanction of Government is necessary for a prosecution in a case where insulting remarks have been passed by the Bench, the Chief Justice of Allahabad says:—"In using offensive expressions from the Bench a man does not, in my opinion, act in his 'official character, but out of his own folly. I regard the matter as a vulgar little quarrel, and as having nothing of the character of a state trial about it." Sir Comer Peterham's strong common sense has been displayed at a great advantage on more than one occasion.

THE FOLLOWING cutting from the *Pioneer* has a Dutch flavour which cannot fail to amuse our readers:

"What is a boy?" asked Mr. Caxton under circumstances that have become historical. "What is a growing boy?" the Rev. Malling Hansen has been asking himself in an even more earnest spirit; and he has proceeded to try experiments to find out. Mr. Hansen is Principal of a large institution in Denmark, where he has the control of a great number of children, and he has for years past been engaged on an elaborate series of observations directed to determine the rate at which children grow. Some curious facts have emerged from this inquiry. Children grow not continuously but by fits and starts. Mr. Hansen has weighed 130 children four times a day for three years, and has measured them with equal regularity, so he ought to know. What a child does is to fill himself out for a while, then to make an effort and shoot up a little way without increasing his weight while so doing. Then he stops, takes in some more substance, and then gives himself another upward hoist. At periods during the year he rests himself, and neither spreads nor elongates. The fashionable system is Denmark, which, there is every reason to believe, the children in other parts of the world have been adopting also without knowing it, is as follows. In autumn and the beginning of winter a well conducted child increases in bulk, but does not grow out of his trousers. For a few months he does nothing. Then in the spring, without putting any extra strain upon his waistcoat, he draws out telescopically. The whole process looks uncomfortably like the motion of a slug, but that cannot be helped—boys will be boys. The maximum increase in weight takes place from August to December; a period of inactivity next sets in till April, and then the child grows all summer. Up to the present stage of what the *Times* calls Mr. Hansen's new departure in physiology, no conclusions directed to practical ends appear to have been derived from this new discovery; but of course no true man of science cares about practical ends. There is a dining club of mathematicians in London whose first toast always is "Pure mathematics, and may they never be of any use to anybody." It is only a Philistine who values knowledge by what he can gain through it. Still knowledge has a wonderful trick of proving serviceable to humanity in the long run if you give it time"

A CORRESPONDENT remarks that the most efficient and cheapest remedy for the preservation of books, &c., from the attacks of white-ants and other insects is a simple solution of perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the proportion of one part by weight of drug to 144 parts of water. The solution has been recommended by the Government of India, who have adopted it in the preservation of public records. The best recipe for preserving books from worms, is by the owner thereof becoming a bookworm.

SANITATION in Madras must be pitifully backward, as is evident from the news that a native gentleman has been appointed Health Officer of Madras. It is like the benighted presidency itself. How *can* a native know anything about the sanitary requirements of a native city? The Calcutta sanitarians, knowing a deal better, imported a young one from 'home' direct, for their custodian of health. It is time that this disgraceful state of things at Madras were put an end to. A Health Society in the Southern Presidency is a crying need, and it is to be hoped that when the Finance Committee comes to visit it, some means may occur to Mr. Justice Cunningham to rectify the evil.

THE richest woman in South America is Isadora Cousino, of Santiago, Chilli. The people call her Countess of Monte Cristo and she traces her ancestry back to the days of the conquest. She inherited from her husband millions of acres, millions of money, flocks and herds, coal, copper and silver mines, a fleet of iron steamships, smelting works, and a railroad, all yielding her an income of several millions a year. From her coal mines alone she has an income of eighty thousand dollars per month. The house in which she lives cost one million dollars, and the grounds are a marvel of beauty and magnificence.

A considerable improvement has lately been made in the Gatling gun. An improved mouth-piece has been introduced, into which cartridges fall, to be subsequently pushed into each of the ten cylinders, the new case holding 40 cartridges. This materially increases the simplicity and rapidity of loading the gun and with the new arrangement, it is stated, that from 800 to 1,000 shots can be fired per minute. What an improvement on the old fashioned minute gun! But *cui bono*? For the destruction of brother and man "made after god's own image!" Could not this perversion of science be turned to some object useful to Humanity?

THE Jewish subjects of the United States have presented to the National Government a colossal statue of "Religious Liberty," as a proof of their gratitude for the protection accorded to their creed. The statue, the work of Ezekiel, the great American Jewish sculptor, represents America with her right arm outstretched, as a sign of shelter, to a youth typifying religion. The left hand of America rests upon a scroll of the laws of the United States, which give religious equality to all her sons. At the feet is the American eagle, with its talons on the throat of the serpent of intolerance.

BERLIN is going to strike out in a new direction in the field of public exhibitions. Various capitalists intend to do for the human family what zoological gardens do for the animal kingdom in general. The project is that of an Anthropological Garden in which families of foreign people who are able to stand the climate shall, continually reside, while every summer there will be importations of people from tropical and other countries. In connection with the garden an Ethnographical Museum will be established and the institution will be made as comprehensive in character as possible.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

DECORATIVE artists and sculptors in Paris are preparing to adapt themselves to the crematory movement, which has now in its favour a vote of the Municipal Council, adopting the plan of a mortuary furnace and granting a site in Pere La Chaise, where it will operate early this year. The expense of cremation is not to exceed fifteen francs. The Municipality will, at a future sitting, vote the construction of a sort of lay temple, where families will be allowed to keep urns or other funeral vessels containing the ashes of departed relatives.

IT is rather startling to find that in a recent case in which several Mahomedans were charged with creating a disturbance in a mosque at Benares, the counsel for the defence cited Salvationist eccentricities in support of his particular interpretation of freedom of conscience. The magistrate, nevertheless, convicted the accused, and on appeal to the High Court of the N-W. P. the finding and sentence have been upheld.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was agreeably surprised by a Christmas gift from his three younger sons, the Princes Oscar, Carl, and Eugene, in the shape of a volume entitled "Vara minnen," or "Our Reminiscences," containing accounts of their travels in foreign lands. Prince Eugene describes the great reception accorded to them by the Druses. Prince Oscar sketches his visit to the volcano of Kilnaea, his journey through the Philippines, and his interesting excursion to the Himalayas. Prince Carl seems to have been the most industrious of the brothers, contributing "Some Days in Jerusalem," "Hyderabad," "A Visit to Benares." "A Morning on the Ganges" &c. The book has several illustrations, including some water color drawings by Prince Eugene.

A WELL-ATTENDED and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Allahabad in the Mayo Hall to pass resolutions and adopt a Memorial to the British Parliament calling for the repeal of the Income Tax.

Pundit Adjudhia Nath presided, and a large number of Indian and several European gentlemen were present.

Dr. Lazerda, Director of the National Museum of Rio Janairo, has discovered that permanganate of potash has been found to be an infallible remedy for the venomous bite of snakes. The effect of this remedy is affirmed to be absolutely certain. In Brazil the bite of a snake now excites no more fear than that of a wasp. Recently in a case where a Negress was bitten by the *Jararaca pregosa*—the most venomous and terrible serpent of Brazil—and two hours had already passed before the application of this new antidote, the patient was saved by an injection twice under the skin of the arms of two grammes of permangante of potash. We believe the drug was tested by Sir Joseph Fayrer and Dr. Richard and found to be worthless as an atedote for cobra bites.

TELEGRAMS have been received in Vienna from Egypt, stating that the Italians have refused permission for any one to enter into Abyssinia *viâ* Massowa without an Italian passport. They, however, rarely grant such permits, and the Consuls at that port are reported to have protested against the action of the Italian authorities. The semi-official papers in Rome emphatically deny that the object of the General Pozzolini's mission to King John is to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia, or to obtain the cession of Mt. Keren, which is coveted as a summer encampment for the Italian troops at Massowa. General Pozzolini's instructions, it is stated, are to explain to King John the friendly intentions of the Italian Government and to establish commercial relations between Abyssinia and Massowa. 'Commercial relations' and friendly intentions are of course the pioneers of what naturally follows, the contact of the weak and the powerful.

ON AND after the 1st day of July 1886, Part II of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, 1881, will apply to the following British Possession :—Her Majesty's East Indian Territories, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements.

THE DUKE of Westminister is said to have written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, informing him that in consequence of the attitude he (Mr. Gladstone) has recently taken up in public affairs, he must no longer count the Duke among his followers. The Duke has further intimated his intention of becoming a follower of Mr. Goschen.

THE CHANGE in the plans of the Government of India as to the selection of a permanent domicile for King Theebaw is understood to have been chiefly owing to the desire to keep his Majesty at a safe distance from the blandishments of Pondicherry. Ranipett is but eighty miles across country from the nearest point of French territory ; whereas Rutnagherry is four hundred miles from Mahe.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

FRESH troubles await Poor Thebaw yet. The Mandalay refugees, descendants of those massacred in 1879, contemplate petitioning the Viceroy to compel Theebaw to restore them their relatives' jewellery, stolen on that occasion which he was allowed to take with him to Madras. No superior inspiration behind we hope.

THE TIMES are so bad that even a newspaper cannot be started without at first guaging public opinion as to whether there would be any room for it. An enterprising proprietor in the far North East has taken to this somewhat novel proceeding and has sent us what he calls the " Presentation copy" of a journal called 'Silchar' that will be continued, provided the subscribers are good enough to send in their intended subscriptions within a certain time. The paper is edited in Bengali and aims at being amusing and useful at the same time. A noticeable feature of the new venture is the extolling of the Burmese policy of the Government of India and unqualified condemnation of those newspaper traders, as the learned editor is pleased to call them, who dared write against it. We are told that the 'Patriot's' name will not suit our contemporary and we don't wonder.

OUR READERS will remember how gallantly and at what risk of his own life Pundit Munsaram saved the lives of three fellow passengers off the Sagore Island on the occasion of the Makar Sankranti festival a year ago. We then strongly advocated that his gallant action should be rewarded in some way, and we are glad to see that the Royal Humane Society has bestowed its medal upon him.

THE PETITION which was sent to the Secretary of State for India by the employes of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies relative to the enhancement of sentence in Mr. Catley's case was returned to the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway with a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, stating that no representation made direct to the Secretary of State would be attended to, and requesting that the memorial might be returned to the petitioners.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Hindu*, of Madras, regarding the " compulsory diet " system in the Eye Infirmary of the benighted capital. It is an admitted fact that there are Hindus other than Brahmins who are precluded by their religion from taking food prepared by low caste cooks as those kept in the Madras hospitals who are always Sudras. It is most reprehensible that no Brahmin cooks are kept in the hospitals of Madras, as in those of Bengal. From this it is plain that the Eye Infirmary is virtually closed to all caste-observing Hindus requiring in-door treatment. As a rule, caste-men are generally preferred as ward attendants in the other hospitals at Madras, whereas in the Eye Infirmary all attendants are Pariahs. When put to bed blind-folded for a week nearly after operation, as is the case with almost all in-patients, and attended upon by Pariahs who cannot touch the food, much less assist in feeding, how hard caste patients must find it to reach their food and drink and to go out to ease themselves may be readily concieved. Considering there is only one Eye Infirmary in the whole of Southern India and that more than three-fourths of the applicants are Hindus, the necessity for caste attendants at the Eye Infirmary becomes more urgent than elsewhere.

ENGLAND is a veritable land of wonders. Hampshire boasts of a deaf and dumb congregation with a Pastor who is himself deaf and dumb. The Pastor had the honor of being lately presented to the Queen at Windsor.

THE OPENING of Parliament by Her Majesty the Queen is so rare an event now a days that the following account of it though somewhat long will be read with interest :

Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions of the weather large crowds of persons lined the route along which the Queen passed, and cheered Her Majesty with the utmost enthusiasm The royal procession consisted of seven carriages. The first six contained the officers of Her Majesty's household, and the Queen drove in the seventh. Barriers had been erected along the route, which was kept by about 4,000 police and 3,000 soldiers. Military bands were stationed at various points. A royal salute from a battery of artillery was fired in St. James's Park immediately the Queen reached the House of Lords. The House of Lords presented a brilliant appearance. The Ministerial benches on each side were separated from those behind, which were reserved for peers, who wore their scarlets and ermine robes. The puisne judges and lord justices took their places on the benches in front of the Lord Chancellor. The galleries usually allotted to Ambassadors and the representatives of Foreign Powers were given up to ladies, the diplomatic body being relegated to the seats usually occupied by the spiritual peers. All the foreign representatives were present, and conspicuous in their midst were the gorgeous uniforms and swarthy feature of the Japanese and Chinese Ministers. In the gallery above and to the left of the Throne a number of Foreign Attaches occupied places. At 1-45 the doors of the House were closed against ingress or egress of members until the Queen's arrival. The scene in the House, which, owing to the dulness of the day, was lit up with artificial light, was at this time particularly brilliant. Shortly after two o'clock a blare of trumpets just outside the Chamber announced the approach of the royal procession. The doors on the right of the Throne were flung open, and in marched six heralds in their tabards, each of whom, as he passed the lesser throne, on which the Prince of Wales was seated, made a profound obeisance, which the Prince returned. The whole body of peers, peeresses, ambassadors, and indeed the whole assemblage within the Chamber had risen to their feet at the first sound of the trumpets and the ladies, throwing off their heavy robes by a simultaneous movement, the general appearance of the House was in a moment changed. Costumes of the richest material and of every gradation of shade and colour were revealed, jewels flashed and sparkled in lavish profussion on very bench, and the scene became one of remarkable splendour and brightness. The Queen wore robes of black velvet and lace, a magnificent necklace of diamonds encircled her throat, the famous Koh-i-noor flashed brightly as a pendant upon her breast, and her head was crowned by a diadem of sparkling brilliants. Her Majesty gave her hand to the Prince of Wales, who stopped to kiss it ; and then the Queen ascended the steps and took her seat upon the throne, on which had already been placed the state robes of crimson velvet and gold with white satin lining. The Prime Minister, in his peer's robes, stood on her Majesty's left. At a sign from the Queen, giving the assemblage permission to be seated, all present resumed their places ; and then the Queen issued through the Prime Minister her command for the attendance of the Lower House. After a short time the Commons surged up to the bar ; and the Lord Chancellor, standing on the left of the throne, read the Queen's Speech in a loud clear voice.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay have publicly congratulated the Regent of Kolahpore on his resolve to abolish all state imposts on trade in the territory under his administration from the 6th of June next.

FRIDAY 18TH FEBRUARY.

SIR Frederick Roberts and some members of his staff had a private view of the hairy family at Rangoon. The distinguished visitors expressed their astonishment at the phenomenon.

THE Fishmongers' Company intend to confer the honorary freedom and livery of their guild, with the freedom of the City, on General Sir Donald Stewart, G. C. B,, the late Commander-in-Chief in India. How has Sir Donald come to be so popular with the fishmongering community in particular ?

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THE Transvaal gold fields are exciting considerable attention. About one hundred miners are working with favourable results, and the Pretoria Government are treating them better. According to present appearances, there is every likelihood of a rush from the diamond fields to the Transval. The wonder is that favourable results vanish, by magic as it were, as soon as the rush is made. Witness Maisore fields for example.

FROM the 1st April next a fortnigntly newspaper is to be brought out in Calcutta under the title of *The Indian Engineer*. The aim of the publishers, Messers. Newman and Co,. is to cover the whole field of engineering in India, supplying information for which there is said to be a considerable professional demand. The management will, we understand, be in able hands.

THE anniversary of Moliere's birth day was kept at the Theatre Francais according to wont by the performance of a little *apropos* piece founded on an incident in his life. The piece is called "Moliere in Prison," and represents the poet actor in durance vile for the non-payment of the candles used for lighting the stage and the house. Some verses by the same author (M. Ernests d'Hervilly) were then read, all the members of the troupe, in costumes of the period of Louis XIV., standing round the statue of the poet. Genius flourishes where it is appreciated and recognised. We wonder India celebrates the birth-day of how many of her prominent men that have past away. Forgotten no sooner than gone.

A CONTINUED prevalence of dacoities in the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces has led to the appointment of an officer on special duty for the extermination of the pest. The special officer, Mr. Fitzpatrick, is invested with all the necessary executive powers, subject however to the orders of the Chief Commissioner. Let us see how he brings in Tantia. We have had special officers deputed before this, but they did not do any thing very special, for Tantia is still at large and will be so as long as he chooses.

SAYS *Truth* :—"It has been practically settled, I understand, that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is to succeed Mr. Grant, Duff as Governor of Madras, and the appointment will be officially notified at the end of this month. The present Governor's term does not expire till April ; but of late years it has become the regular custom to fill up such posts long before they are actually vacant. Lord Carrington's appointment to New South Wales was made last year, five months before that Governorship became vacant."

ACCORDING to the latest report of the German Post-master General, no less than 8,000 letters are received daily at the Berlin Post Office with insufficient addresses, of which the writers or addressese of 1,200 are, as a rule, absolutely undiscoverable.

THE tunnel under the River Mersey, at Liverpool, was recently opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by an illustrious company. There was a large attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE enterprise of American newspapers is thus recorded by a too credulous Berlin journalist. Three eatable papers, he informs us, printed on sugar-cakes flattened out appear at present in America, two on rolled chewing tobacco, five on fly paper, one on porous plaster, and seven on linen pocket-handkerchiefs. Three publishers defy competition by having each of their subcribers photographed yearly, and presenting them with a dozen copies ; several give them free burial ; five invite them to dinner once a month ; and 260 provide them with medical advice. What next ? The good people of Chandernag ore propose starting a paper to be called the 'Beaver, the subscribers whereof will be given chances in a lottery.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Home News* understands that advantage has been taken of the circumstance that thirty years have elapsed since Earl Granville became leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords to present him with a testimonial in recognition of the good temper, sound judgment, and signal ability with which he has filled that difficult position. One hundred and eighty Peers among his supporters have contributed, and about £1,000 has been collected. It is probable that the testimonial will take the form of a picture of Lady Granville and her children.

A PANJAB paper understands that Colonel Sir Oliver St. John will take the son of the ruler of Chitral, the dread Aman-ul-Mulk, to Calcutta next month. This prince of one of the wildest portions of the "neutral zone" will probably be much struck by what he will see in the city of Palaces. Events are progressing very rapidly, when districts whose very names were unknown in 1866, are sending their Kinglets to the strengthenor and increaser of the Empire, Lord Dufferin.

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THE elder brother of the Gaekwar has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Baroda State, a post that has been vacant for some time past. It is said that His Highness intends making provision for his brothers and cousins, by giving them high posts in the State, that they might not live in idleness.

A MOVING rock has been discovered in New South Wales. It is about 20 ft. long, and weighs, it is thought, between 20 and 30 tons. It is an ordinary honeycomb sandstone rock, and lies embedded between two large rocks. It can only be seen at low tide. The whole mass of rock moves horizontally. The motion, which is not regular, is quite perceptible and the force is sufficient to crush a piece of hardwood if placed in the aperture between the rocks. The rock has been visited by a number of gentlemen, and its peculiar movement has occasioned surprise. Some far off descendants of Prince Mainak, we fancy, as the other members of the "mountain tribe" were divested of their feathery superfluities by the roaring Gatlings of Indra.

WE regret to learn from a contemporary that, an agrarian disturbance like that which convulsed the District of Pabna a few years ago, is raging in the District of Rajshye in the zemindari of the Raja of Dubalhati. When designing people succeed in setting the mass of the rayats in an attitude of defiance and violence towards their landlords, it becomes exceedingly hard to check the torrent. We have every hope, however, that officers like Lord Ulick Brown and Mr. Rudduck will nip the evil in the bud, and prevent matters getting from bad to worse.

A WIDE SPREAD impression, says a contemporary, seems to prevail in Burma that the Government are in favour of continuing the forest leases of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, and so giving that Company a virtual monopoly of the timber trade of the new province. A movement, we are told, is now being organised in Rangoon to remonstrate against this decision. The Government is perfectly right in rewarding those who were primarily and mainly instrumental in bringing this large accession of territory. What have free trade and civilization to do in such cases?

SAYS a Bombay contemporary. The unfortunate policy of the Government of India in the matter of borrowing in London for State Railways has received another illustration. On the 20th January the Southern Mahratta Railway offered for sale £1,200,000 debentures, interest at 3½ per cent. guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India, with the melancholy result of finding only £25,000 tendered for at the minimum price of 94. Now the Government 3½ per cent. stock is at par, and the amount required could have been obtained at a fraction below that figure, but instead of borrowing directly in Government's own name, the Secretary of State attempts to do so in the name of a little known railway company at 94, and then finds only two per cent. of the amount applied for. Why the Secretary of State should allow his guarantee to be dragged through the dirt in this way it is difficult to imagine. Why should he, indeed? The same mistake has been committed and will again be committed in connection with various other loans. "The glut in the home market" we have always thought and said is a mania, and lies no where beyond the imagination of some people.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 23*rd Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Ohm's Law.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chundra Bose, B. Sc. on *Wednesday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 25*th Inst*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The laws of Vibrations of Strings.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajani Kanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 26*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Lead Metals of the Antimony Group.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 27*th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.
Subject: Metals of the third Group.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session, Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 20th 1886.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

OCCUPANCY RIGHTS IN OUDH.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, in introducing the Oudh Rent Bill into the Legislative Council, said: "I have not to recommend to the Council the introduction in any shape of a heritable right of occupancy acquired by prescription and enjoyed by a privileged class of tenants such as is recognized by the law of older provinces. Great as are the advantages of that form of tenure, the introduction of it into Oudh forms no portion of the scheme embodied in the Bill." Mr. Quinton then goes on to say that a full enquiry was made into the question of alleged occupancy rights during the viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, and a somewhat bitter controversy was waged round it, the outcome of which was that the Government of India and the Secretary of State accepted the conclusion that no such rights existed at the annexation of the province by the British Government, and that, therefore, theGovernment of that day could not, agreeably with the engagements which the British Government had entered into with the Taluqdars of Oudh, create and recognize such rights in the province. We hope to be able to show that the form of occupancy right which Mr. Quinton proposes to introduce into Oudh is much more ruinous and disastrous in its effects than that which is based on prescription in other provinces.

Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State, in his Despatch dated 13th February 1865, peremptorily directing the Government of India to suspend the proceedings which had already been taken in opening this sore question, said: "It is of the greatest importance to reassure the Taluqdars, and to remove any impression that there is a wish to create *new rights*, or resuscitate rights which had become obsolete, or to adopt any measure to their disadvantage, *now or hereafter*, which can militate against their superior position, or affect the subordinate character of all holding rights in their Taluqas. It is not to be forgotten that the great object of Lord Canning's policy in the resettlement of Oudh was to maintain in that province a class of superior native landholders in an influential position, and whom he invested also with considerable administrative and judicial powers. This policy had the full approval of the Home Government. Every report which has been received from the province speaks in terms of high commendation not only of the loyalty which the Taluqdars have displayed in various ways, but of the highly creditable manner in which they have exercised the powers entrusted to them. It would be a matter of deep regret to Her Majesty's Government, if in carrying these recent measures into execution, any reasonable cause of complaint was given to the Taluqdars. I am very anxious that every consideration should be shown to the Taluqdars, so as not in any way to lower their position in the eyes of the country. I am confident that you will see the propriety of taking especial care, without sacrificing the just rights of others, to maintain the Taluqdars of Oudh in the position of consideration and dignity which Lord Canning's Government contemplated conferring upon them." We make this long extract to show that the Secretary of State did not allow the India Government to introduce any measure into Oudh in 1865, which would in any way violate the rights guaranteed to the Taluqdars by their Sunuds. The measure which Mr. Quinton has introduced into the Council will have the effect of sweeping away the proprietory rights of the Taluqdars, to the maintenance of which the faith of the British Government is solemnly pledged.

Speaking of the proprietory right of the Taluqdars, Sir Charles Wood says in the Despatch quoted above: "In the proclamation issued by Lord Canning it was 'the proprietory right in the soil' of Oudh which was declared to be confiscated. In the Sunuds which were issued to each Taluqdar it was recited that 'all proprietory rights in the soil of Oudh were confiscated and passed to the British Government, which became free to dispose of them as they pleased; and then the Sunuds proceeded to grant what was thus declared to be at the disposal of the British Government, *viz.*, the proprietory rights. To each Taluqdar was granted 'the full proprietory right, title and possession of the estate, named therein." What we contend for is that these proprietory rights will be swept away by Mr. Quinton's measure, which will have the effect of introducing occupancy rights at fixed and beneficial rates, into Oudh.

We said in our last that the scheme proposed will create occupancy rights, which the Government solemnly declared would *not* be introduced into Oudh. In what way the introduction of the measure will interfere with the exercise of *full proprietory* rights will best be shown by the remarks which Sir Henry Maine made in his minute on the Tenant Right question in Oudh, dated 10th July 1864. "I need scarcely say that in the language of Political Economy, when rent is spoken of without qualification, the rent meant is always rent by competition. It is the price paid for the use of land by some body who has hired the land from the owner, this price being always assumed to be the highest that can be got in open market. Now, in the language of general jurisprudence, there are only two classes of rights,—rights of property and rights of contract. Every right which does not belong to one class necessarily belongs to the other. Of course, then, a right to a rent by competition is a right of contract and the duty of paying such a rent is a duty arising out of contract. If, however, we take away any of the ingredients of contract, as for example the open market or the power of going into an open market, the rights and obligations cease to be rights and obligations of contract, and by a necessary consequence become rights and obligations of property. It follows from this that when a right of occupancy intervenes between landlord and tenant, their mutual rights and mutual obligations cease to come under the head of contract, on the ground that, by the hypothesis, there is no power of going into an open market. The question between a landlord and a tenant having a right of occupancy is, properly speaking, not what rent shall be paid, but how the produce of the property shall be divided between them. An hereditary tenant posssessing a right of occupacy is, therefore, correctly spoken of as a part or under-proprietor. This proposition is obviously true

of a tenant with a beneficial right, because he pays less than the rate which would be determined by contract; but it is also, though not so obviously, true of a cultivator who has a non-beneficial right of occupancy, i. e., who pays a rent equal to a rent settled in open market. For inasmuch as the rent has not in fact been settled between landlord and tenant in open market, there has been no contract, and the rights involved are rights of property." Now, the sunuds gave *full proprietory* rights to the Talukdars. The right they possess, therefore, are rights of property, and the rent they are entitled to is rent they can get in the open market. Mr. Quinton's scheme would first of all give seven years as the first statutory period within which a tenant cannot be evicted from his holding. The moment then a tenant sits on the land, the landlord is coerced to grant him right of occupancy for at least seven years. In other provinces an uninterrupted occupancy for 12 years creates this right; in Oudh it is proposed to create it at the moment a tenant sits upon the land. In other provinces the right is acquired by prescription, in Oudh it is acquired by occupation for a single day. To say that at the end of seven years, a tenant may be evicted is nothing more nor less than throwing dust into the eyes of the Taluqdars. As we said in our last, no landlord would be insane enough to evict a tenant, under the conditions imposed in the Bill, and cut his own throat by paying to the outgoing tenant more than double of what he would be able to realize from the incoming ryot. He will be forced then to keep the old tenant either at fixed or beneficial rates. This being so, does Mr. Quinton really believe that his measure is not calculated to confer occupancy right on the cultivators? The scheme of enhancement, again, proposed by him would, from the very nature of the case, prevent the landlord from going to open market for an increase of rent. Thus rights of property, which are guaranteed to the Taluqdars, and with which the right to receive rent by competition is inseparably associated, would be entirely taken away from the Taluqdars, and a new class of proprietors would share with the landholders the rights to which the Taluqdars are, by their engagements with the British Government, exclusively entitled. The question simply is this: Can the Government, in the face of the solemn pledges given to the Taluqdars, in any way interfere with their exercise of *full proprietory* rights, when it is admitted on all hands that they have fulfilled to the letter all the conditions of the sunuds which were conferred upon them? As Oudh, again, is enjoying great agricultural prosperity, as the condition of the cultivators has been declared by high authority to be steadily improving, the Legislature cannot, we hold, adopt any measure which would deprive the Taluqdars of their guaranteed rights, by creating a new class of rights in the province which reduce the landlords to an inferior position in their own estates.

THE DEBATE ON THE CHOWKIDARI BILL.

WE have in a previous issue discussed the principle on which Mr. Garrett's Bill to amend the village Chowkidari Act of 1870 is based and shown that the Bill is a retrograde measure. We now proceed to notice the debate which took place upon it in the Bengal Legislative Council, on the motion that it be read in Council. The debate was opened by Mr. A. P. McDonnell, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal. It is needless to say that he gave his strong support to the measure. He said:—"The efficiency of the rural police lies at the very root of our administration of criminal justice, and any proposals tending to increase that efficiency must always command an attentive hearing from those interested in the good government of the country. It has been my fortune during fifteen years' service in the mofussil, to have been associated more or less intimately with the police administration, and for five years after the passing of the Act which it is now proposed to amend, I paid, in the capacity of Magistrate of a district, special and continuous attention to the chowkidari question. The results of my experience tally in the main with the views set forth in the report of Mr. Monro and his colleagues, and I for one am convinced of the necessity of legislation on this question. I am also satisfied that legislation should take the general direction indicated in this Bill, though I do not pledge myself to support all the details especially regarding jagir lands." It is not at all surprising that Mr. McDonnell should have unhesitatingly accepted the conclusions at which Mr. Monro's Committee arrived. Model district officers, such as Messrs. Monro and McDonnell were, cannot brook the slightest diminution of their power. It was at the instance of such officers that the Police was subordinated to the District Magistrate, shortly after the passing of Act V. of 1861. As soon as the Magistrates found that the withdrawal of the Police from their direct control reduced their influence, they raised their voice against the arrangement and succeeded in making themselves heard. The constabularly Police was in the time of Sir George, Campbell completely subordinated to the District Officer, and the District Superintendent was made a mere Assistant to the District Magistrate, in the Police Department. The same course is about to be pursued in regard to the rural police. The very idea that the village chowkidars think that they owe their allegiance to the punchayets and do not look upon the regular police as their only masters, is shocking to our model district officers.

Mr. Anand Mohun Bose who followed Mr. McDonnell strongly protested against the principle on which Mr. Garrett's Bill was based. Mr. Bose justly observed that the real question at issue was, whether the village chowkidars in the future were to be the police of the people or the police of the Government. He did not hesitate to say that the alterations which Mr. Garrett's Bill proposed to make in the Act of 1870, were in a retrograde direction. The first alteration relates to the appointment of village watchmen, which, under the present law is vested in the punchayets. With regard to this Mr. A. M. Bose said: "Under the Bill it was proposed that the nomination should remain with the punchayet, but that the appointment should be made by the Magistrate. With regard to that proposal, which was one of the corner stones of the Bill, he remarked that in the report of Mr. Monro's Committee he did not find any case made out for an alteration of that description. It was not found by the committee that the class of chowkidars appointed by the punchayets was an undeserving class of persons; and secondly, he remarked that appointment by the Magistrate would virtually mean appointment by the police. Even as regards the appointment of members of the punchayet, the Magistrate had necessarily to depend very largely on the police, and the committee pointed out the evil effects of that necessity, having regard to the variety of functions which the Magistrate had to discharge. In the case of village watchmen the Magistrate would have still more largely to depend on the police, for if it was impossible that the Magistrate in the course of his tours should have some knowledge of the leading men of the village, it would be still more impossible for him to have any knowledge of the class of people who would be appointed chowkidars; and under these circumstances Mr Anando Mohan Bose submitted, would have almost entirely to depend on the police and it was not desirable that the police and particularly the police as they were constituted, should have this additional power entrusted in their hands." When even Mr. Monro's committee did not report that the chowkidars appointed by the punchayets are an undeserving class of men, there can be no justification for depriving the punchayets of the power of appointing chowkidars. Mr. A. M. Bose then dealt with the other alterations which it was proposed to be made in the Act of 1870 and shewed that they went in a direction contrary to that in which the Council had been marching in conferring the boon of popular rights. He urged that the Government should consider whether the village punchayets should not be made more independent; and that the true remedy for several of the evils complained of in the present administration of the Chowkidari Act, would be found in increasing the power and dignity of the punchayets and not in curtailing their responsibilities. The Hon'ble Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur made a still more emphatic protest against the principle of the Bill. He argued that the want of punctuality in the payment of the salaries of chowkidars is not due to any special defect in the system itself, but to the defective constitution of punchayets. The law provided that an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate should appoint punchayets in communication with the residents of the village. But this has not hitherto been done, as has been shown by the report of Mr. Monro's Committee. Rai Jai Prokash, therefore contended, that it is not necessary to repeal the present law and to render the chowkidari system more unpopular by introducing a new system. He observes:—"The provisions of the existing Act should be fully enforced; but if there should be no reformation still, it will be time to pronounce a verdict, and think of the necessity of a change in the law. As to the absolute need of early and correct reports of crimes, births and deaths, I am sure there would then be very little cause for complaint. I feel emboldened now to ask the Council to pause by the reason of the introduction of an Act which will bring about a healthy change in the mode in which the social and administrative forces of the country have hitherto been connected with each other. I mean the Local Self-Government Act. In almost all arreas covered by villages of importance, there should be established Union Committees, and I am confident that the establishment of these Committee

would have a more salutary effect upon the village community throughout the length and breadth of the country. By this they would learn to acquire habits of cheerful co-operation with the administration, and would also be more attentive in the discharge of their duties towards the Government, I must confess, viewed by the light of the principles which were recently so forcibly proclaimed as to the advisability of adopting a policy of Self-Government, that it is most essential that the people should be taught to manage their own affairs. The Bill seems to be wholly a retrograde measure. We are about to launch a scheme of modified local autonomy and we are, at the same time, in one of the most vital matters which concerns the rural population, imposing upon the people an elaborate machinery of executive interference. Not only is there to be executive interference, but increased taxation, and a more harassing and irriating mode of collecting the tax. Mr. Garrett's Bill is a striking commentary on the professed desire of Government to confer the boon of Local Self-Government on the people. The Chowkidari Act of 1870 made a very small concession to the village in the management of their own affairs; but even that small concession is now to be withdrawn.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied at some length to the objections which had been urged by Mr. A. M. Bose and Rai Jaiprokash Lal against the principle of Mr. Garrett's Bill. His Honor contended that it is essential to the well-being of the country, apart from the consideration of the chowkidar's rights, that the village watchmen should be in the receipt of regular payment; and that the report submitted by Mr. Monro's Committee showed that the Chowkidars could not be paid regularly, because the punchayets disliked the duty of collecting the assessment. Now the report has clearly shown that above 90 per cent. of chowkidars do receive their salaries with tolerable regularity once a quarter; whereas formerly the chowkidars were often in arrears of pay for more than a year. This is a great improvement upon the former practice; and we fully agree with the Hon'ble Jaiprokash Lal in thinking, that the want of punctuality in the payment of the salaries of chowkidars is due not to any defect in the system, but to the faulty constitution of the punchayets. Sir Rivers Thompson thinks that the punchayet system is unworkable. If so, the system should be knocked on the head altogether. Why should the punchayets be kept up for the purpose of performing the odious task of the assessment of the tax? When the power of appointing chowkidars or of dismissing or punishing them is to be withdrawn from the punchayets, these bodies should be altogether abolished. We hate shams of all kinds and descriptions. If we are not fit to have the substance let us not be deluded with the shadow. The British Government looks upon the princes and people of India as children and treats them accordingly. The children are delighted with toys and play things, and therefore our Government imagines that all that is necessary to do in order to please the people of India, is to make certain shadow of concessions to them. But our rulers forget that Orientals are very keen observers in such matters and that they know thoroughly well the difference between shams and realities.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE TIPPERAH RAJ.

IT IS well nigh impossible to do full justice to the annual Administration Reports of Provincial and Imperial Governments, ranging over thousands of pages of closely printed matter and got up at an enormous cost, unless newspaper proprietors are prepared to undergo equal expenses and to devote an equal amount, of if not more, space in their journals for the consideration of the questions detailed therein. This we take it, will not, for some time to come, at any rate, be regarded as fairly within the range of practical possibilities, and when a journalist proceeds to consider an administration report or a resolution thereon that the Government does him the honor to send, neither the voracious newspaper reader nor the Government expects that the report or the resolution will be fully dealt with. One has, therefore, to content himself with taking up the leading features of the document, and making such remarks thereon as one may think fit. But unfortunately for journalists as well as their readers,—if not for the Government, that is at pains to publish them, these reports and resolutions are so very similar in character, that but for names dates and figures it would be practically impossible to distinguish one from another. Written in the same style, handling the facts and figures in the same fashion, containing the same stereotyped reflections and the same observations and strictures and euloguims, nay printed and bound in the same historic method, one wonders that comedies of Administration Report Errors are not put on the board oftener than is the case.

The Administration Report of the Government, of Bengal, however, for the past official year, claims to be an exception in certain matters which cannot be very well overlooked. The reader will remember how in the *Calcutta Gazette* a resolution was published not long ago, severely handling the unfortunate Maharaja of Hill Tipperah, and practically containing a warning that all would not go well with him, unless he soon mended his ways. One should have thought that there would be no necessity or occasion for a further display. The Administration Report under consideration, however, shows that that is not actually the case. The Maharaja is sought to be made out a thorough incorrigible on whom the salutary warning has evidently been lost and who requires a repetition of the dose to bring him to his senses. The Political Summary of the Report opens with an onslaught on the Maharaja, whose character, however, is conceded to be amiable, a trait not very much in favour, we fancy, at the Bengal Secretariat. We are told that the caste claims of the Maharaja, though not renounced were pressed during the year under review with less vigour than formerly. The Revenue administration of the State continued in its former unsatisfactory condition. The expenses are said to have exceeded the receipts by more than a lakh of rupees, and the debts of the State are now believed to be more than 11 lacs. No account of expenditure are given. These are grave indictments, no doubt. But it is not clear, as to whether the Maharaja is liable to render an account of the expenditure of his State to any body, and if so to whom? It is again rather amusing to note a Government, notorious for its financial deficits and unsatisfactory revenue administration, to complain of a subsidiary State whose deficit is only a lac of rupees, and that partly because it has to do a great many things in accordance with the refined ideas of the representatives of the Paramount Power, who hold the leading strings in their hands. The list of charges however is by no means, yet complete. We are told that nothing was done to improve the communications of the State. The only post office was that attached to the Agency. The large estate of the Maharaja in British territory has for sometime been much mismanaged. Some of his creditors hold farms in them, the annual value of which more than covers the interest due. Rents were badly collected, and so on. The remarks close with the observation that it requires a determined effort of will on the part of the Maharaja, whose character is amiable, to establish order and efficient administration in his State. A different story is, however, told regarding other states and particularly those whose management for some reason or other, was in the hands of the Government. The reason is not very far to seek, and the best thing that the Maharaja of Tipperah can do to propitiate the Government is, to find comfortable and lucrative sinecures for European gentlemen connected with those in favour with the powers that be. Even on the face of these charges, with an assumed grave aspect about them, the Maharaja of Tipperah does not after all seem to be so badly off, as is sought to be made out. We shall not say that the charges remain to be substantiated and so on. Assuming them to be true indictments, we cannot think that the Maharaja compares very unfavourably with the Government that has thought fit to pass these strictures on him. Let us for a moment turn to the heads in the Report entitled, Government Estates and Wards' Estates. The total demand of the Government estates was Rs. 30,48,619 and the percentage of collections only 67·91. This is with regard to the estates that are the actual property of the Government. With regard to 1251 estates directly managed there was a current demand of Rs. 28,06,433 and an arrear balance of so much as Rs. 10,24,864. In the Wards Estates the total demand was Rs. 1,03,24,872 of which Rs. 50,68,046 or nearly one half was on account of arrears. We do not know whether the Government regards this a most satisfactory administration of revenue, judged by the standard in which the Maharaja of Tipperah is sought to be judged. And yet it is notorious that the Government is not the most lenient of landlords, and the oppression of the tenantry in Government Estates and Khas Mehals is a matter of notoriety. The fact is that there may be difficulties in the way of the Maharaja in securing what the Government is inclined theoretically to regard as a satisfactory revenue administration, which the Government is not in a position of taking into proper consideration. It is all very easy to take an unfortunate Maharaja, or a poor zemindar, to task for his seeming derelictions and defects, without knowing or caring to know the real facts of the case and the insurmountable difficulties that may beset him on all sides. It is quite conceivable that the Government should take all possible opportunities of reading lectures to and severely taking to task people who may for some reason or other, have

incurred its displeasure, so long as the real facts of the case remain unrepresented.

THE BASTI QUESTION.
IV.

WE have before us a book which we are bound to call a remarkable one. It is entitled "the Races of Men, a fragment by Robert Knox M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy, and corresponding member of the National Academy of Medicine of France London, Henry Renshaw, 1850" p. p. 479. We call it remarkable because while it strongly advocates the doctrine of permanence of species we do not find it noticed in Darwin's Origin of Species, nor even so far as the question of housing is concerned, in Herbert Spencer's Principles of Sociology; at the same time the cleverness of the writer is unmistakeable. His subject is a wide one and the columns of a newspaper, especially when dealing with the Basti Question, cannot be encumbered with reasons to justify the importance we attach to the book. But it is necessary after all to go a little out of the way to show how our views on the subject are, on ssential points, borne out by the generalizations of Mr Robert Knox, whatever might be his standing in the literature of the world.

The writer does not certainly speak of Indian populations, though for the matter of that a good deal of spicy extracts might be collected from the book touching the rule and conquest of India by Britain. Our business, however, is only to show the distinction which he draws between the Celts and Saxons as races of men. Our argument is that the Basti evil and the present attitude of the Anglo Indian public towards it are paralleled by the life, character and mutual attitude of Celt and Saxon races. We mean that the question before us has a far wider aspect than most people seem to us to be aware of. If we are right, the inference is plain. It is not that we advocate a *laissez faire* policy in regard to it. Grapple with it by all means; but deal with it according to its vast proportions and its wide ramifications. With these remarks we proceed with our extracts which we must first lay before our readers before coming forward with reflections of our own.

"In all climes," says our writer:—

"Under all circumstances, the Saxons are tall powerful, athletic race of men; the strongest, as a race, on the face of the earth. They have fair hair, with blue eyes, and so fine a complexion, that they may almost be considered the only absolutely fair race on the face of the globe. . . . Thoughtful, plodding, industrious beyond all other races, a lover of labour for labour's sake; he cares not its amount if it be but profitable; large handed, mechanical, a lover of order, of punctuality in business, of neatness and cleanliness. In these qualities no race approaches him; the wealthy with him is the sole respectable, the respectable the sole good; the word comfort is never out of his mouth—it is the beau ideal of the Saxon. His genious is wholly applicative, for he invents nothing. . . . When young they cannot sit still an instant, so powerful is the desire for work, labour, excitement, muscular exertion. The self-esteem is so great, the self-confidence so matchless that they cannot possibly imagine any man or set of men to be superior to themselves. Accumulative beyond all others, the wealth of the world collects in their hands. . . . In Britain he was enslaved by a Norman dynasty, antagonistic of his race. His efforts to throw it off have not yet succeeded, though oft repeated. * * *

"The entire race, insular and continental, is crushed down by dynasties antagonistic of their race. What is effected at Berlin and Vienna by the bayonet, is usually accomplished in London by the law. Hence, notwithstanding the wealth of the Anglo-Saxon, no nation presents such a frightful mass of squalid poverty and wretchedness, rendering it doubtful whether such a form of civilization be a blessing or a curse to humanity. I lean with Tacitus to the latter opinion. No race perhaps (for I must make allowances for my Saxon descent) no race perhaps exceeds them in an abstract sense of justice, and a love of fair play; *but only to Saxons.* This of course they do not extend to other races. Aware of his strength of chest and arms, he uses them in self-defence: the Celt flies uniformly to the sword, To-day and to-morrow is all the Saxon looks to; yesterday he cares not for; it is past and gone. He is the man of circumstances, expediency without method; "try all things, but do not theorise." Give me "constants," a book of constants; this is his cry. Hence his contempt for men of science: his hatred for genius arises from another cause; he cannot endure the idea that any man is really superior in anything to himself. The absence of genius in his race he feels; he dislikes to be told it: he attempts to crush it wherever it appears. Men of genius he calls humbugs, impostors. A profitable war is a pleasant thing for a Saxon nation; and a crusade against the heathen has always been declared praiseworthy. Everywhere is he the same; nature's democrat—the respecter of law when the law is made *by himself.*"

"They owe nothing to any kings or princes or chiefs: originally, they had neither chief nor king, a general in war was elected when required. *In their ideas of property in land" they differ also from other races; they do not admit that any class or family, dynasty or individual, can appropriate to himself and to his hereditary heirs any portion of the earth's surface. Hence their abhorrence for feudality, tenures, hereditary rights and laws of primogeniture.* (The italics are ours.) Soldiers and soldiering they despise, as being unworthy of free men: the difficulty of teaching them military discipline and tactics, arises from the awkwardness of their forms and slowness of movement, and from their inordinate self-esteem. But when disciplined their infantry, owing to the strength of the men, becomes the first in the world."

We cannot fill our entire article with extracts, so we reserve the rest of them for another issue. Meantime we hope our readers will perceive the incisive nature of the author's observations. It is not easy in matters of this kind to bring forward evidence to support every assertion, but the truth of the whole becomes vivid to any one who has had experience with the races of men delineated. Perhaps, too, it may be said on the other side that, what the author describes is not the Saxon race but one particular form of human nature which being largely developed in the Saxon race is hastily assumed to be co-extensive with that race. We are not concerned with the question of exceptions to these generalizations, nor are we anxious to prove that racial characters never change. It would be enough if we have shown that whether racial or not the peculiarities of the Saxons are definite enough for abstract discussion about the natural tendencies of their activities.

Several prominent features may be noticed from the foregoing description. The first thing is Saxon industry; the second their exclusiveness, and the third—the sort of intelligence which we could not hope to designate better than by referring to Mr. Knox's description. The Hindus, it may be said, are an industrious people: but they do not labor for labor's sake. They would work away if they can be made to forget that they are working. The moment something occurs to disturb the tension of their mind, they would be off their grooves, either they would take to indolent repose, or some new feeling would set in to render their subservient work even when forced, to be work only in appearance. The life of the work would be lost, and it would quite deserve all sorts of opprobrious name—dishonesty maligning &c. The Saxon would, however, work away never forgetting that it was work,—Cain's punishment, which the man was going through. When Sabbath dawns, or the bell strikes for retirement the Saxon will resume his Life—a youthful vigorous enjoyment of life for its own sake. With the Hindu —work is life: With the Saxon his own life is his main work.

Man must live in Society; then the Hindu works not only from day dawn to the small hours of the night, but they must work together. Talk and work, work and talk the Hindu would die if he has to work alone. The Saxon would not bear a third man when he was enjoying himself with a friend over his pipe. But the Saxon when he has to work would at once divide it with his colleague if he had one; the Hindu, however, would quarrel with such a one instead of co-operating. Each is exclusive, but each in his own way. The Hindus would work like a swarm of hives, the Saxons would get rid of the work on hand by whatever assistance they can lay hold of. When work is done the Hindu would also live like a swarm of bees, but the Saxon with his characteristic exclusiveness would keep to his own separate lair. He must be let alone to enjoy himself. The Saxon's leisure would however be solitary confinement to the Hindu.

Mr. Knox seems to be peculiarly happy in the distinction he draws between theories and constants, as characterising the intellect of the two races. There are some minds which are never at rest without a principle of unity to connect all their ideas. Others however seem to be so inured to method that they do not care for theories at all, but would work away systematically at whatever they started with. The former often find themselves landed upon vagaries in order to keep to their theories; whereas the latter when pushed to a corner for their inconsistencies would doggedly maintain that anomalies are good for ordinary mortals.

These characters deep seated to a degree, necessarily lead to peculiarities in other matters which cannot possibly be changed unless the characters themselves are changed. The bee-like industry of the Hindu must lead to the formation of a hive-like Busti. And the lair-like habitation which a Lord Mayor of Calcutta may insist upon in place of such Bastis would disclose not only the ferocity embodied in the Saxon habitats, but would argue a hopeless incompetence for theorising together with an absurd labor of building houses with sand, because the "heathen" are like sand, and the Lord Mayor cannot live without work of some kind or other.

MR. HARRISON'S DEFENCE OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

WHEN we last wrote on the appointment of the Health Officer for Calcutta, we little thought that we would have to revert to it within a week. But there is no rest for newspaper hacks. The *Statesman* of Wednesday last published a letter from Mr. Harrison in which that gentleman defends the Bengali Commissioners who voted with him in favor of Dr. Simpson, and we are compelled to notice it. Mr. Harrison is a perfect master of words, and *facile princeps* in dialectics, and nothing can proceed from his pen that is not worthy of careful consideration. It is, nevertheless, obvious that the letter in question is an ill-judged and unfortunate one, which should have never seen the light of day. It reopens a case which, after the vote of the Commissioners, had

rost all interest. It provokes unpleasant discussion. It fails to do any good to the Bengali Commissioners, for, as the *Statesman* puts it, "no more unfortunate defence could have been volunteered." It lowers, also, Mr. Harrison in the estimation of the people of this country; but that, probably, Mr. Harrison does not at all care about. The case is a bad one, and silence was the most prudent course in regard to it. "A closed mouth catcheth no fleas," says the old Scotch proverb, and Mr. Harrison, had he followed it, would have kept many fleas out which have now got to buzz inside his mouth. Mr. Harrison professes to be the "best and truest friend" of the people, and as such is shy of allowing his proteges to go beyond the stretch of his apron strings. Like the fond Indian mother he wants his *Duder Nilmanis* to be always about him, and never to run the risk of learning to swim. Hence it is that he desires to reduce the number of Bengali Commissioners in the Calcutta Corporation where too many of them might do harm; hence his anxiety to keep them under proper control; hence the solicitude to prevent their getting on the top of the tree (the Health-Office); and hence the nice little whistle in the form of a defence for such of them as are docile. But some of the *Nilmanis* have outgrown their milk and pap days, and will not brook restraint, and the profession of "best and truest" friendship is in imminent risk of being spurned by them with contempt. And, truth to say, the anxiety expressed for their welfare cannot hoodwink them any longer. It has been tried a great deal too often by many persons to be of use now as an argument. Mr. Harrison admits that 'the principle of preferring indigenous agency 'is undoubtedly a right one;" but when the opportunity offered to carry it out he held back, and this is just now the front of the people's complaint against him. He tries to get out of the difficulty which his principle involved by saying "to ride a principle to death is the very way to discredit it." Acting upon this theory he brought the principle of equal representation to show that, bearing in mind the population, number for number, the Hindus were much more largely represented in the Calcutta Corporation than the Muhammadans, and accordingly recommended a reduction in the number of the former. But compared with population he found the Europeans were more largely represented than any other community, and apparently not "to ride his principle to death," he urged that they should be much more largely represented. In the letter under notice he is willing to give the preference to "indigenous agency," and appeals to the history of the Municipality to prove that he has always followed it. We cannot question the literal accuracy of this statement. It is undeniable that the "indigenous agency" greatly preponderates in the Municipality, as it does in every department of Government. The number of the dhangars, the mehters, the cart-drivers, and the copyists all put together vastly exceeds the number of the foreign agency. But this is only a flank movement, which does not face the question at issue. The question is—has the principle been brought to bear on the higher appointments? and Mr. Harrison dares not say it has. The last opportunity put the question to a crucial test. "Indigenous agency" was at hand, which for fitness left nothing to be desired; it was in every possible respect as good as, and in several respects better than, foreign agency; and Mr. Harrison postponed the former for the latter. There is no gainsaying the fact, and it cannot but militate against his professed principle. We readily admit that had Dr. Ghose been appointed, he would have been thwarted and baulked and badgered by a certain section of the Calcutta Community. Such thwartings always turned up when a Bengali first got into a high place. Dwarkanath Mitra, when he got a seat on the bench of the High Court, was so much bullied and insulted that Sir Barnes Peacock was compelled to get up a contempt-of-court case to repress it. The first Bengali Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the Bengali Magistrates of the Calcutta Police have been bullied enough in all conscience. It was only the other day that Mr. Gupta was insulted by a barrister. The first Bengali barrister was refused admission to the Bar Library, and the first Bengali Health Officer would for certain have been subjected to an ordeal of a similar kind. And had considerations, like those which govern Mr. Harrison, been given a prominence by those who made the appointments named above there would have been no Bengali on the bench of the High Court, nor any on that of the Small Cause Court or of the Police. In fact to yield to such objections is to put a euphemistic veneer on the wish not to do what is right and proper. Had Mr. Harrison, instead of wasting his time in professing to be the "best and truest friend," exerted to do what is right on principle, irrespective of consequences, the opposition he apprehends would never have come to a head; but he is not Sir Barnes Peacock. We hold, also, that Mr. Harrison is quite mistaken about the measure of support which Dr. Ghose would have derived from his own countrymen. We feel certain that the whole Bengali community, without an exception, not even excepting Mr. Harrison's Fridays, if left to themselves, would have joined heart and soul to help the Doctor on. Mr. Harrison himself would have likewise done the same. The prominent place he occupied at the last meeting of the Health Society, and the turn things have taken since his long protracted opposition to the wishes of that Association, would at first sight suggest some misgivings; but we have too high a respect for the Honorable gentlemaa to allow them room in our mind. It would be an insult and a libel against him to suppose for a moment that he would not fully support the work of a duly appointed officer who did his duty. Many Europeans unconnected with the Health faction would have likewise done their duty loyally and faithfully to the town, and the success of the experiment would have been assured. It is the influence of the Health Society that stood in the way.

Turning from Mr. Harrison to the Bengali Commissioners who followed his call and in whose behalf he has written so warmly, we cannot but express our sincere regret for the way in which they have betrayed the interests of their nation. They knew they were doing wrong; they were certain of the obloquy that would be cast on them; and they resorted to the cloak of secret voting to protect themselves. We do not care for the post itself. Twelve hundred rupees given or taken away from an Indian is not a matter of any serious consequence. With one prize and many blanks those who draw blanks must be disappointed; only the disappointment in such a case is individual and does not concern the community. The question at issue, however, was of a different kind. The nation at large holds that where qualification is the same, indigenous agency should be preferred to foreign agency. For this principle it has always fought, and fights every day, and it is this principle that has been blown to the four winds by a few deserters from the ranks of the nation, and for it we denounce their conduct. Dr. Mahendralala Sarkar, who first laid the axe on the root of the principle by proposing Dr. Simpson, anticipated this, and provided for it by denying equality of merit in the two candidates. We cherish much respect for him for his enthusiastic devotion to the cause of science in this country, and we loath to say anything that would hurt him; but, by his conduct in the present instance, he has driven us to a corner, and left us no option. We would be the last to stand in the way of his independence, or to deny his right to express his opinion with perfect freedom. We claim the right ourselves, and would withhold it from no one. But this does not secure any community from being judged by one's opinion. Judging then by his opinion we are bound, in the discharge of our duty as the advocates of our countrymen, to say that he has committed, to call it by the mildest name, a sad blunder. He was entirely wrong when, as a professional man, he misled his unprofessional colleagues by saying that Dr. Simpson was the best qualified candidate. He was not personally acquainted with Dr. Simpson; he depended solely on the certificates that were laid before him; and he entirely misunderstood them when he thought that they showed Dr. S. to be superior to all others. Doubtless there is a printer's trick, (is it the printer's?) by which certain lines in the list of candidates has been accorded great prominence by being italicised—an honor which has not been granted to any other candidate,—but that apart, there is nothing to show that Dr. Simpson had anything in his favor which the others had not. The italicised passage gives the names of the six persons who had recommended him, four of whom *viz.*, Mr. Bullen Smith, a retired merchant, Dr. George Smith, for some time editor of the *Friend of India*, Mr. Robinson Souttar, an engineer, and Dr. Heich, a gas analyst, are unprofessional men, and surely Dr. Sarkar is not so bucolic as to suppose that certificates of professional qualification by non-professional men, who are utterly incompetent to judge in the matter, are of any value. There remained a balance of two who were medical men, and most of the candidates had certificates given by more than two medical men of good standing. Dr. Simpson is stated to be a Dector of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the Aberdeen University; so is Dr. Ghose; and most of the other candidates are Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of institutions by no means inferior to the Aberdeen University—some are greatly superior. Dr. S. is apparently no professional chemist, for his qualification in that respect is very dubiously indicated by the phrase "especially trained in the laboratory in food, water and gas analysis;" some of the others are regularly trained chemists. Dr. S. holds certificates in Sanitary science from the Cambridge University; so do several of the others. Dr. S. held the position of district medical officer at the town of Dover, and Deputy Health Officer for the country

of East Kent. The others held equally high and responsible professional offices in other equally important places—some much higher. Dr. S. sent in some brochures on medical subjects ; so did the others. We have seen none of them, and can say nothing about their relative merits. On the whole, however, it is abundantly clear that Dr. S.'s qualifications do not range higher than those of his rival candidates. We know nothing of him, and would be sorry indeed to say any thing against him, but, driven by Dr. Sarkar to the necessity of holding a comparison, we can only say that Dr. Sarkar caught an *ignis fatuus* when he discovered Dr. Simpson to be transcendently superior to all others. We say nothing of the superior claims of Dr. Sanders and Dr. Ghose on the score both of their being professional men of much higher standing, and possessing greater local knowledge and higher experience, and yet just and judicious selection should on no account overlook them. The eagle mourned most that the dart which knocked it down was pinioned with an eagle's feather, and the people of Bengal feel themselves very much in the same predicament; their own kith and kin have undone them Would it were otherwise !

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returned to town from Dacca at 6 A.M. on Friday last.

ON THURSDAY last Lady Rivers Thompson paid a visit to the Maharani of Maharaja Narendro Krishna. She was accompanied by her daughters and was received with due honors. Lady Thompson astonished the hostess and her lady friends who had assembled to meet the noble guest, by the display of a fluent command over the Bengali language.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the celebreted journalist, has arrived in town and is a guest at the Barrackpore Government House. Mr. Sala returns from his prolonged tour in Australia and is on his way back to England. His stay at Calcutta is expected to extend over a fortnight.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has been told by Lord Kimberley that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Cunningham will get the acting Chief Justiceship of Bengal. The rumour could have no colour of truth about it since when Mr. Cunningham was appointed in the Financial Commission whose deliberations will extend over the better part of the year.

Mr. Agnew, the Recorder of Rangoon, who acted on the bench of the Calcutta High Court lately, will once more fill up one of the vacancies, shortly to be caused by three of the Judges going on leave. Besides the rumour which we referred to in a recent issue, it is not known how the other appointments are proposed to be filled up. It is said that Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of the N. W. Provinces, has been offered the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. Mr. Hart of the Bombay Small Cause Court is talked of in connection with one of the puisne Judgeships.

MR. A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, will not return to India before July next. He will, it is said, obtain three month's extension of leave.

MR. F. C. BARNES, the Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, having gone on a short leave, Mr. Earle, Assistant Magistrate of Tajpore in Durbhanga, has been appointed to act for him. Mr. Ware Edgar goes on a furlough of thirteen months, and his place in the Financial Department of the Bengal Secretariat will be taken by Mr. R. H. Wilson, Magistrate of Midnapore.

BABU JUGGANNATH KHANNA, the popular Municipal Commissioner, is, we are glad to see, appointed to succeed Mr. J. J. J. Keswick in the Port Trust Commission.

THE Hon'ble Lionel Tennyson is we are sorry to hear, laid up with an attack of pluro-pneumonia. He was in a bad way some time ago but has rallied a little. Mr. Tennyson is a guest, it will be remembered, of Lord Dufferin, and is living at the Barrackpore Government House.

MR. BERNARD it is stated, will make over charge of the Chief Commissionership of Burma to Mr. F. B. Peacock, his *locum tenens*, at Calcutta next month. The arrangement is somewhat singular and irregular, but has had to be sanctioned in order to suit General Prendergast's convenience, whatever that may mean.

WE CONGRATULATE our old friend the Rev. Mr. C. H. A. Dall on his attaining the good old age of seventy. His birth day was celebrated with becoming eclat on the 12th instant, and he received the congratulations, of his friends, pupils, and ex-pupils who assembled at his house on the auspicious day in large numbers. Mr. Dall has now been amongst us for more than thirty years and we sincerely wish that he should be spared for many more years, to continue the good work he has been quietly doing.

IT IS announced that Mr. B. L. Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, will avail of his furlough from April next. Syed Amir Hossein, who officiated for him on several occasions, will, it is said, act for him once more.

GENERAL WILSON, who was of late so favourably progressing that a trip home and complete recovery was confidently regarded as a mere question of time, has we are sorry to hear, had a relapse. He is in a serious condition once more. The fever has reduced him considerably, and pluro-pneumonia has supervened.

THE remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, while commenting on the arrears of Government and other revenues of the Wards' Estates, which we noticed some time ago, have not, we observe, been lost on the Board of Revenue. The Board has lost no time in issuing the necessary circular and the land revenue may now fairly be expected to be regularly paid. It is purely the look out of the Government itself, and the Estates have not any thing very material to do with it, as their management is in the hands of the Government.

THE Government seems to have been particularly uneasy about one of its white elephants, Mr. R. C. Sterndale. As the place of the Collector of Calcutta was not available for him in Mr. Goodrich's presence, the Government allowed itself no rest till a snug little berth, had been provided for him, and a borth, has after all, been provided, but whether very much to his liking or not is more than we can undertake to say. Mr: Sterndale has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Dumdum in Captain Hasting's place. The Dumdumites will console themselves that they won't have a very hard time of for some little while, though wondering how a military sinecure could be bestowed on a civil *protegee*.

OF THE numerous translations which an universally important piece of legislation like the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 has necessarily called into existence, the one by Babu Girish Chunder Sen of Dacca is the best that we have had the pleasure of coming across. The translator seems to have spared no pains to make himself understood by those who, owing to their ignorance of the English language, can have no access to the original Act. By Zemindars and their officers and tenants this lucid translation of an act touching their vital interests, will be found to be specially useful, as also by mooktears and law agents in general, who do not happen to know English. Ordinary legal Bengali is not the most easily comprehensible of the family of human dialects. We are glad to testify that Babu Girish Chunder Sen's translation may fairly claim to be an exception.

THE MEMORIAL of the inhabitants of Katak protesting against the removal of the local Civil Courts to an inconveniently distant locality has been officially rejected. At present at all events, it is not intended to remove the offices from the site they now occupy, as there is said to be not sufficient accommodation in the Circuit House. Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of Orissa, writes that it was determined by the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, in consultation with the judge, that the Circuit House would afford insufficient accommodation without considerable additions and repairs. Mr. Metcalf seems to dislike the hasty memorial on insufficient information, and condemns the "articles appearing in the public press in which motives were attributed to public functionaries in bringing about an interchange of offices." Without going the length of ascribing motives, it may be questioned whether the people most affected by the objectionable change, are likely to act on insufficient information, not of course in the accepted official sense of the term. But the memorial hasty or ill informed as it may, be is a clear proof that the convenience of the pleaders and litigants could not have been sufficiently consulted or considered. In the unwise retention of Burdwan Commissioner's Office at Burdwan, there might have been the shadow of a plea that the convenience of the people of certain portions of the division is not sufficiently taken into consideration. But no such plea is raised in this case, and it is difficult to see why the prayer of the memorialists should not have been complied with on the score of some slight expenditure on repairs.

IT IS a rather curious coincidence that two men—both Scotch merchants and partners of two of the leading mercantile houses of the city—who came to be known to fame during the notorious Ilbert Bill controversy should leave the country at about the same time and under such different circumstances. Mr. Keswick, who without the slightest provocation, denounced and villified the natives of this country in no measured terms, and Mr. John Croft, the well known managing partner of the house of Messrs. Graham and Co., who manfully protested against Mr. Keswick and his co-adjutors' reprehensible conduct, have both left the shores of India. The latter, however, does not fortunately go away for good, and will be again in our midst to do useful work in his own quiet way. Mr. Croft has not for his partiality to the natives been so popular with his countrymen as he might otherwise have been, and no public dinner or public ball was given in his honor at his departure, and no popular Lieutenant-Governor went to take part in the demonstration. All Englishmen that are unwise enough to befriend natives must be in the bad books of his countrymen, and we do not wonder that Mr. Croft is no exception.

WE PUBLISH the following letter from Mr. E. C. Kemp, Editor and Proprietor of the *Bengal Times* :

BENGAL TIMES OFFICE,
Dacca, 11th February, 1886.

THE EDITOR, HINDOO PATRIOT, CALCUTTA.

SIR,—I have to call your attention to a scurrillous and defamatory reference to this journal published in your issue of the 25th instant alluded to in my P. C., of the 2nd instant, calling upon you for an explanation and unreserved retractation. You have taken no notice of my protest, nor have you attempted any explanation, as far as I am able to judge, in your paper. For 18 years or so there has been no hostility between the two journals, nor have I as editor ever to my knowledge given you the slightest cause to stigmatise my paper in the terms, you employ, which are, called by the mildest term unbecoming and unjustifiably abusive. I notice that another native-edited paper has reproduced your language, and has thus given currency to the libel. I am indisposed to drag you into a Criminal Court and therefore give you this further opportunity, of making some effort to repair or modify your

wrong doing. Should you persist in refusing me redress I am prepared to try the legal issue,

I am yours faithfully,

(Sd.) E. C. KEMP,—*Ed. and Propr.*

In a para. commenting on a passage quoted from the *Englishman*, in our issue of the 25th ultimo, we said: "This would have done well for that vile print, the *Bengal Times*," and it is to the word "vile" in this passage that our contemporary takes exception.

We believe that our paragraph was not libellous, and we can assure our contemporary that it was not our intention to libel defame or injure the *Bengal Times*. Our language was merely the casual expression of a feeling of vexation at a publication which he persistently uses with respect to the community to which we belong, language wholly unjust and untrue. We are unwilling to give specimens of this language in a paper largely circulated amongst Hindoos, as we feel sure they cannot be beneficial to the *Bengal Times*, nor help to restore peace and good-will.

BY THE sudden and early death of Babu Harbuns Sahai, Behar loses one of its foremost men, and Zemindari interest, one of its ablest and staunchest supporters. The melancholy event took place on Monday last, and is all the more to be deplored on account of the peculiar circumstances attending on it. His health of late was not very good, and he was suffering form heart disease and asthma for some time. On Sunday preceeding his death, he was at his post at a meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association at Bankipore, and was addressing the meeting when he suddenly fell down in a swoon. He was carried home and apparently rallied, but a second fit came on and he never rose again. Born of comparatively humble parentage, Hurbuns Sahai worked his way in life and rose to be one of the most prominent and reapected men of Behar. He was in the service of the Government in his early life as a Munsif and earlier still as a Peshkar and a Serastadar in the settlement Department under Mr. (now Sir) Stewart Bayley. But he made his name and fortune as a pleader, and his success at the Arrah bar was mainly instrumental in bringing him to the fore. His services to the Dumroan Raj as its legal adviser were invaluable, but his public services were of a still higher order. In 1879 he did important work as a member of the Behar Rent Commission, and in 1880 he became the trusted Secretary of the Behar Landholders' Association, and took a leading part in the rent question agitation that convulsed the country, on the introduction of the iniquitous Rent Law by the Government. His services as one of the foremost native members of the Bengal Legislative Council were also very conspicuous, and the Government trusted and respected him as a faithful, though, outspoken adviser. He was only 46 years of age and had before him a long career of usefulness to his country which was thus cut short so suddenly. To his bereaved family we can only offer our heartfelt condolence. It will be difficult to fill up his place in Behar.

On Wednesday, the British Indian Association passed the following resolution expressing their deep regret at the untimely death of Babu Harbans Sahi of Arrah:—"The Committee desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of Babu Harbans Sahi of Arrah. During his connexion with this Association the deceased rendered valuable help to the Committee in the advancement of all important measures affecting the public welfare. As a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, he brought to bear on the discharge of his duties great abilities, industry, and zeal, and evinced much moderation in the enunciation of his views."

IT HAS now come to be regarded as a part and parcel of the cardinal maxim of faith of Government report-makers and resolutien-framers to visit the native press of the country with strictures and censure whenever there is an opportunity. The Government of Bengal in particular very loyally follows the procedure in this respect every year, and the past official year, of which the Administration Report is before us, claims to be no exception. We have had occasion of pointing out this little weakness of the Government *ad nauseum*, and are almost tired of pointing it out again. In the last Administration Report his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is made to say. "The circulation of the great majority of the Native newspapers was reported at less than 500. It is to be regretted that during the year some Native newspapers were wanting in moderation of tone and in accuracy of statement. In these respects, however, the Urdu newspapers compare favourably with those written in the Bengali language, Generally it may be said that a section of the Native Press showed itself too credulous in the acceptance of unfounded and frequently absurd rumours; in its proneness to give currency to injurious personalties; and in its attitude of intemperate hostility to the Government. There are signs, however, to indicate that this style of writing has not the popularity which it seemed to enjoy a few years ago; and certainly it may be said that Bengali literature, properly so called, is remarkable for its growing dignity and usefulness." The Lieutenant-Governor has, it seems, no objections to the growing dignity and usefulness of the literature in general. But the press in particular is his eye-sore. It is remarkable how the scales are determined never to fall off His Honor's eyes, and that His Honor cannot with his utmost endeavours discern want of moderation of tone and accuracy of statement anywhere outside the native newspapers. The manner in which the Urdu press is sought to be complimented is very noticeable, and may indicate more than appears on the surface. We are not in a position to say, whether our Mahomedan friends will swallow the bait. The following particulars about the vernacular press will be read with interest. 68 newspapers were supplied to the Bengal library during 1884-85, seven being daily, one bi-weekly, fifty weekly, five fortnightly and five monthly. With the exception of 4 Urdu, 7 Hindi, 6 Uryia, 2 Asamese Sind 1 Persian all were published in Bengali, 29 of the papers were published in Calcutta. Five newspapers came into existence and two ceased publication, so that the total increase on the preceding year's number was three.

CONSIDERING that the imposition of the Income Tax had been finally determined upon before the public have had an opportunity of fully discussing the matter and considering that information in the shape of returns for the working of the Act, had actually been called for from the local governments before the Bill had arrived at that stage, it is a matter of no surprise that the Government of India should have been ready with a set of rules cut and dry, as soon as the Bill was made into law. Nor are we surprised to see that the rules for the working of the Act should appear more obnoxious if possible, than the Act itself. The rules do not go into any details, which are properly enough left to the discretion of the local governments. But we do not quite clearly see where the necessity was of framing the rules in the crude fashion in which they have been framed, unless the Government was anxious to secure those privileges and exemptions to the Service generally and the Military Service in particular, which it could not with a good grace do in the Act itself. A glance at some of the rules will at once make our position well understood. Any sums, such as payments to regimental mess or band funds or the like, compulsorily stopped from salary by the orders, or with the approval, of Government, shall be deducted from the salary previous to assessment. But a portion of salary withheld in pursuance of an order of a Court is not a sum compulsorily stopped from salary within the meaning of this rule. Later on we read interst on securities belonging to Service Funds shall not be assessed. The Act itself is obnoxcious enough, and it would be but wise for the local Governments to whom the framing of the rules of the details has been entrusted, to take care to avoid creation of unnecessary discontent by making the rules obnoxious in their turn. It has been ruled that salaries, annuities, and pensions paid in April 1886, though on account of March 1886, are liable to the tax. We do not know what justice there is in this rule and we do not know what right the Government has in applying the Act retrospectively. It does not come into force till April next and all incomes accruing in and from April only can be brought within its purview. But as salaries and incomes of the month preceding cannot very well be said to be incomes of the following month, they may fairly claim to be exempted from assessment. The rules, ought to be slightly modified in respect of securities employed solely for religious or charitable purposes, which are exempted from the levy of the tax. The claim of exemption under this clause must be supported by a certificate from the Collector. Any one having the slightest knowledge of Hindoo manners and customs, not to speak of the manners and customs of other religionists, ought to see at once how vexatious this requiremeat will be. A Collector in the distant mufussil is not the most accessible of persons, nor is he ordinarily very quick of understanding in matters like these. The rule, to say the least, will be of a most vexatious and troublesome a nature, and should be modified. It is enough we have to swallow the bitter pill with the best grace we can put on and Government should not grudge us such little indulgences as may help to smooth down our difficulties, that it can so ill understand.

NOW THAT the Committee on the re-organization of Ministerial offices, is approaching to an end of its work, we may draw its attention to the miserable condition of a class of people who can hardly claim to come under the category of public servants. The poor copyists in the Munsiff and Sub-Judge's courts, are neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring. Formerly they used to be paid by fees, and used to earn a good renumeration, at least such of them as were diligent and painstaking. Their hard-earned gains, however, soon became an eyesore to an economical Government, and by a stroke of the pen, their allowances were limited to the miserable pittance of 12 Rs. a month, and all earnings in excess of that sum, at the folio rate, were directed to be credited to Government. There would not have been much to say against this arrangement could the allowance be looked upon as a permanent salary. If the earnings of a month fall short of this magnificent sum the Government does not of course undertake to make good the difference, although it is ready enough to take in any sum in excess of the amount. Nor is this the worst side of the picture. The copyists are supposed to have a prior claim in case of any vacancy occuring in the permanent establishment, but this claim is on most occasions quietly ignored, and outside people are introduced to fill up the vacancies. Now this is very hard upon the poor copyists who work head and heart, even on the aforesaid miserable allowance, only in the expectation that they will, when there is an opportunity, get a substantive post. It is sometime now that some statistics were collected regarding the age and qualifications of these copyists with a view, if possible, to better their conditions, but no action has yet been taken so far as our information goes. We trust measures will be taken to represent the grievances of these men before the Committee which, we have no doubt, will do its best to redress them so far as lies in its power.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA has assented to the Turko-Bulgarian agreement, all except the clause referring to the military alliance between Bulgaria and Turkey. Baron Von den Brickon, the German Minister at Athens, has presented a Note to the Greek Government, strongly urging its compliance with the request of the Powers that Greece should disarm. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that a forward movement of the combined fleet from Suda Bay is imminent with a view to disabling the Greek fleet, which is at present anchored off Salamis. The different Squadrons which have been assembling at Suda Bay are now complete. France alone has declined to participate in the demonstration against Greece.

ALL those members who accepted office in the new Ministry have been re-elected for their respective boroughs or counties. Mr. Gladstone has been appointed Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Leonard Courtney has been elected Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons. It is understood that the

Government are not prepared with any proposals respecting the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone has in the meanwhile adopted a somewhat novel and unprecedented course in this connection. He has written a letter inviting Irishmen of all classes and parties to communicate their views respecting the needs of Ireland, in order to aid the Government in forming a decision in the matter. This though not actually amounting to taking the part into confidence, unmistakeably shows that the Hon'ble gentleman does not intend to leave them out entirely in the cold. Parliament reassembled on the 19th. In the House of Commons the Premier stated that the Government accepts the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, including Mr. Collings' amendment in favour of providing legal facilities for the acquirement of allotments by agricultural labourers, but refuses to entertain any other amendments. The Budget will be presented to the House on the 22nd proximo. The Irish proposals dealing with social order, the land question, and the future Government, will follow, but no repressive measures will be introduced. The subject of Parliamentary procedure will be referred to a Select Committee. In conclusion the Premier declared that Government will adhere to Lord Salisbury's policy with regard to Greece. In the House of Commons on the 19th the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government intends to propose a Joint Parliamentary Committee of both Houses, to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. The following piece of intelligence with be very interesting indeed to the Indian tax-payer. The Under-Secretary for India moves, on Monday next, that India shall bear the cost of the British expedition to Upper Burma. The Liberal Government thus begins with a measure that ought to earn the eternal gratitude of all India.

A BERLIN telegram says that Count Von Moltke is reported to be ill.

THE Viceroy arrived at Mandaly on the 12th instant, and made his public entrance into the city at 3 o'clock, returning to the steamer, in the evening where he lived during his stay there. On the occasion of the public entrance, the chief ceremony took place in a reception-room, constructed of canvas and wood coloured white outside and red and gold inside, erected opposite the landing stage where the steamer was moored. An address was presented on behalf of the European native and commercial community of Mandalay. The address, after welcoming the Viceroy, expressed a hope that the country would prosper under its new conditions. His Excellency replied in his usual guarded way. Another address followed from the Burmese community to which also His Excellency replied briefly. In both addresses, in the preliminary list of titles with which the Viceroy was addressed, after the words Viceroy of India, there had been added officially the words, " and Governor of Upper Burma. " The Viceroy, with lady Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, Mr. Bernard, and other officers then drove in procession to the palace. The route was lined with troops. Only a comparatively small number of Burmese were present, who seemed to view the proceedings impassively. The Viceroy is in active communication with the Burmese Ministers regarding the form which the future administration of the country is to take. He will probably be able to make a public declaration on the subject shortly. Upper and Lower Burma are probably to be united in one militar y command, which will go to General Prendergast. The Viceroy left Mandalay on the 19th and was expected at Rangoon on Sunday night. After holding a levee, laying the foundation of the new Cathedral, receiving deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, witnessing the Burmese sports, and attending the Ball given in his honour, His Excellency embarks for Madras on Wednesday morning. The work of pacification is making steady progress.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reached Goalundo on the 14th and Naraingung the same afternoon. His Honor left for Mymansing on the following morning where there was a public dinner in the evening by Raja Surjo Kanto Acharjee of Mymansing. The Municipality presented an address in reply to which His Honor promised to make over to the local boards the ferry funds within their limits. On His Honor's way to Dacca from Mymansing the Lieutenant-Governor lunched with Kumar Rajendronarain Roy of Joydebpore. Dacca was reached on the evening of the 16th. The Municipality presented their address and the following evening a public dinner took place in which the Dacca Mymansing Railway was formally declared open. His Honor left Lacca on the 18th.

Advertisements.

IN AID OF COUNTESS DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Sat. 20th March Moonlight Fete, Fireworks,

TICKETS RE. 1, INCLUDING TRAM TO AND FROM ZOO.

See programme from Thos. Cook and Son, Calcutta.

332

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 27th February 1886, *at 4 p. m.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners Budget Estimates for the year 1886-87.
2. To consider the proceedings of the Town Council regarding the Chairman's scheme, and Resolutions arrived at thereon. Meetings of the 6th and 12th February.
3. To consider the report of the Loan Committee recommending the issue of a loan for 15 lacs.
4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 23rd and 30th January, 6th and 13th February 1886.
5. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at Meetings held on the 28th January and 18th February 1886.
6. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a Meeting held on the 22nd February 1886.
7. Vital statistics for the month of December 1885.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
333 Secretary to the Corporation.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

SHOME, NEPHEW AND CO.

Sell lime at the *Amdanimap* and at one fixed price to all. Full measure guaranteed, which is by 1-10th to 1-5th greater than the short measures current. Trials invited. Terms cash. Credit only to approved customers.

Choonapati, Baliaghatta. 334

NOTICE.

The post of Assistant Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal is vacant. Salary Rs. 150 per month rising to Rs. 250. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a knowledge of languages. (French, and German or Sanskrit and Arabic) Apply by letter with Testimonials before 5th March to

GENERAL SECRETARY,
ASIATIC SOCIETY,
335 57 *Park Street.*

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Committee will take place at the Dalhousie Institute on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5 P. M., to decide as to the best way of perpetuating the Memory of the Deceased.

PRIYA NATH GHOSH,
BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR,
336 Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

Any native of India possessing the qualifications of a surveyor, leveller, and overseer, seeking employment should apply, stating terms, with copies of testimonials to the District Engineer, Monghyr.

Dated Monghyr,
The 11th February 1886. } 331

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৪।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে ভেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর করদ্রুক্‌খ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিক্কণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্তপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গ মূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১ বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেশে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪ মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালার এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য, এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মাত্র রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতিয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কুপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা। শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
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[EDITED BY ROBERT KNIGHT.]

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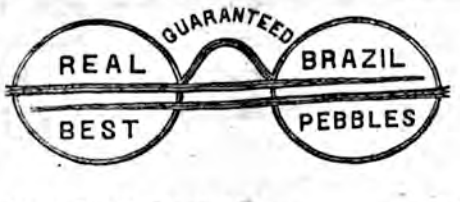

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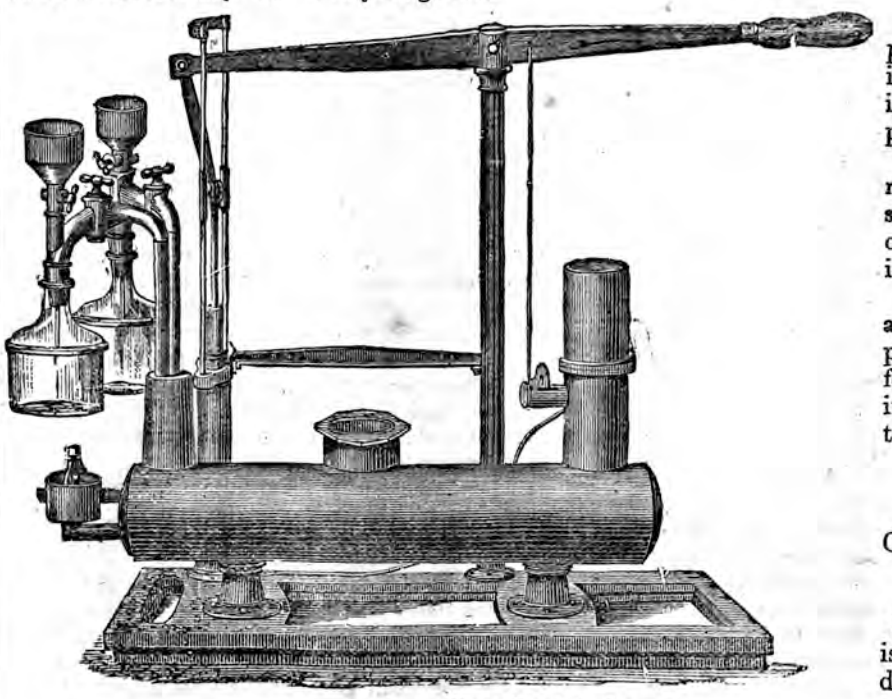

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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
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20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

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BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.* 338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

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Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

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Calcutta Review, October 1882.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

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Madras Times, September 1882.

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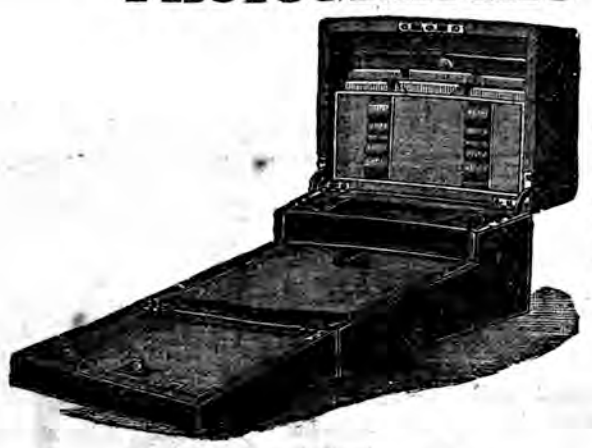

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